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THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF UTAH

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Rumaldo Manuel Gomez, Jr.,  
Defendant.

**MEMORANDUM DECISION AND  
ORDER CONTINUING TRIAL AND  
EXCLUDING TIME  
UNDER THE SPEEDY TRIAL ACT**

Case No. 1:21-cr-00021-DBB

District Judge David Barlow

This Order Continuing Trial and Excluding Time Under the Speedy Trial Act is entered in response to the outbreak of the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) in the District of Utah.

On March 13, 2020, a National Emergency was declared in response to the nationwide outbreak, which the World Health Organization has declared a global pandemic. The court continues to monitor closely the state of the COVID-19 health crisis in Utah and around the nation. Notwithstanding that the number of vaccinated Utahns is rapidly increasing and new daily cases of COVID-19 in Utah are consistently falling in recent months, we remain in the midst of the most serious global pandemic in over a century. Globally, nearly 120 million people have been infected, and more than 2,600,000 have died from the disease. The Judicial Conference of the United States has found that emergency conditions due to the national COVID-19 crisis have affected and continue to materially affect the functioning of the federal courts. State and federal courts are only now beginning to carefully move toward safe reopening.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) continues to issue guidance to combat the spread of COVID-19 and to promote the health and well-being of the nation. This guidance includes recommendations that all Americans avoid close contact with others (*i.e.*, being within six feet), among other things. There are nationwide now over 29,000,000 confirmed cases of Americans infected with COVID-19, resulting in over 530,000 deaths. Utah has now confirmed nearly 400,000 cases, resulting in over 15,000 hospitalizations and over 2,000 deaths. COVID-19 test positivity rates remain above levels necessary to reduce community spread. Vaccinations are proceeding in Utah but the percentage of vaccinated persons in Utah is less than neighboring states. Taking into account all of the available and relevant data, including the numbers of daily new cases and hospitalizations, test positivity rates, ICU capacity in Utah hospitals, the availability of vaccines and the vaccination rates, the introduction of variants of the COVID-19 virus with unknown implications, as well as enhanced treatment capabilities for those infected with COVID-19, the court concludes the pandemic continues to present an ongoing health emergency in Utah.

Additionally, the Court has issued a number of General Court Orders in response to the outbreak of COVID-19 in the District of Utah.

- [General Order 20-008](#) placed restrictions on visitors to the District's courthouse effective March 12, 2020, until further order.
- [General Order 20-009](#) postponed most civil and criminal proceedings, and included findings and conclusions for an "ends of justice" exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act<sup>1</sup> for all criminal cases in the District from March 16, 2020, through May 1, 2020.
- [General Order 20-010](#) modified court operations for some criminal proceedings and offender supervision effective March 23, 2020, until further order.

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<sup>1</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h)(7)(A).

- [General Order 20-011](#) expanded video and teleconferencing capabilities for many criminal proceedings under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act effective March 31, 2020, and continuing for 90 days.
- [General Order 20-012](#) extended the postponement of most civil and criminal proceedings to June 15, 2020 and included findings and conclusions for an “ends of justice” exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act for all criminal cases through June 15, 2020.
- [General Order 20-017](#) extended the postponement of most civil and criminal proceedings to August 1, 2020 and included findings and conclusions for an “ends of justice” exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act for all criminal cases through August 1, 2020.
- [General Order 20-020](#) renewed findings made in General Order 20-011 and extended for up to 90 additional days – through October 8, 2020 – the authorizations made under the CARES Act for expanded video and teleconferencing capabilities in many criminal cases.
- [General Order 20-021](#) generally continued the status quo throughout the Court and extended relevant deadlines through September 1, 2020. It also describes the Court’s four phase reopening plan and the gating criteria.
- [General Order 20-026](#) provided for resumed in-person proceedings at the discretion of individual judges in critical cases but extended the postponement of civil and criminal jury trials to October 1, 2020. It also included findings and conclusions for an “ends of justice” exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act for all criminal cases through October 1, 2020.
- [General Order 20-028](#) extended the emergency provisions of the CARES Act for an additional 90 days.
- [General Order 20-029](#) extended the postponement of civil and criminal jury trials to November 2, 2020. It also included findings and conclusions for an “ends of justice” exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act for all criminal cases through November 2, 2020.
- [General Order 20-030](#) extended the postponement of civil and criminal jury trials to February 1, 2021, pending further order of the Court. It also included findings and conclusions for an “ends of justice” exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act for all criminal cases through February 1, 2021.
- [General Order 20-033](#) extended the emergency provisions of the CARES Act for an additional 90 days.

- [General Order 21-001](#) extended the postponement of civil and criminal jury trials to April 1, 2021, pending further order of the Court. It also included findings and conclusions for an “ends of justice” exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act for all criminal cases through April 1, 2021.
- [General Order 21-003](#) announced the initiation of Phase 2 of the court’s reopening plan beginning April 29, 2021, allowing for continuous, consecutive criminal jury trials to be scheduled in the court’s special proceedings courtroom. It also included findings and conclusions for an “ends of justice” exclusion of time through June 30, 2021 under the Speedy Trial Act for all other criminal cases not currently scheduled for trial in the special proceedings courtroom.

An “ends of justice” exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act is disfavored and “was meant to be a rarely used tool for those cases demanding more flexible treatment.”<sup>2</sup> However, based on the ongoing nature of the COVID-19 outbreak in the District, the effect of national and local public health recommendations and directives, and the findings and conclusions in General Orders 20-009 through 20-012, 20-017, 20-020, 20-021, 20-026, 20-028, 20-029, 20-030, 20-033, 21-001 and 20-003, it is necessary and appropriate to continue trial in this case and exclude time under the Speedy Trial Act until such time as this trial can be scheduled in the special proceedings courtroom or until conditions improve such that the court can simultaneously host more than one petit jury at a time. The high number of COVID-19 cases and deaths nationally, and in Utah, demand modifications in court practices to protect the public health. Courts and court operations are necessarily social operations, involving many people.

The need to protect the health of the public during a deadly pandemic outweighs the rights of Defendant and the public to a speedy trial. Moreover, there is a significantly reduced

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<sup>2</sup> *United States v. Toombs*, [574 F.3d 1262, 1269](#) (10th Cir. 2009).

ability to obtain an adequate spectrum of jurors and available counsel, witnesses, and court personnel to be present in the courtroom for trial. Empaneling a jury, conducting a trial, and arranging jury deliberations, with due regard for health and safety, considering the broad spectrum of participants and their contacts outside the court, is not currently possible in the physical facilities available to the court. Long exposure in confined spaces, which is inherent in trial, increases risk of infection. Video and audio conferencing, used for hearings, are not available for trials. Counsel's ability to adequately prepare for trial, including locating and consulting with witnesses, and defense counsel's ability to confer with Defendant, under these circumstances is also greatly reduced.

A failure to continue trial under these circumstances would result in a miscarriage of justice<sup>3</sup> and would deny counsel for the government and Defendant the reasonable time necessary for effective preparation, taking into account the exercise of due diligence.<sup>4</sup> Therefore, the ends of justice served by such a continuance outweigh the best interests of the public and Defendant in a speedy trial.<sup>5</sup> This continuance is not predicated on general congestion of the court's calendar or lack of diligent preparation by counsel.<sup>6</sup>

## ORDER

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the 2-day jury trial previously scheduled to begin on June 4, 2021 is continued to the 3rd day of September, 2021 at 9:00 a.m. Accordingly, the time from the entry of General Order 20-009, March 16, 2020, and the new trial date is excluded from Defendant's speedy trial computation for good cause.

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<sup>3</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h)(7)(B)(i).

<sup>4</sup> *Id.* § 3161(h)(7)(B)(iv).

<sup>5</sup> *Id.* § 3161(h)(7)(A).

<sup>6</sup> *Id.* § 3161(h)(7)(C).

SO ORDERED this 3rd day of May, 2021.

BY THE COURT:



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David Barlow  
United States District Judge